

CANADIAN NORTHWEST



WHAT
FARMERS SAY
ABOUT
Manitoba
Assiniboia
Alberta
AND Saskatchewan

Free Land

and a Bonus



To...

Intending

Settlers..

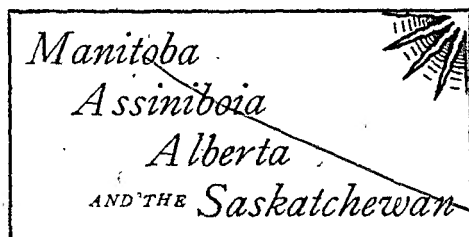


The Government of Canada gives a Bonus of TEN DOLLARS (about £2) to every Settler, and FIVE DOLLARS to the wife and each member of the family over 12 years of age accompanying him, provided that within six months from the time of his sailing from Europe he takes up and settles on not less than a quarter section of land (160 acres) in the Provinces of Manitoba or British Columbia, or in Assinibola, Alberta or the Saskatchewan. If any male member of his family, 18 years of age, should take up a quarter section within six months of sailing he becomes entitled to an additional bonus of Five Dollars.



WHAT FARMERS SAY

The Experience of Farmers Cultivating the
Lands of





Letters and Reports from Farmers who have
settled in the Provinces of

Western Canada

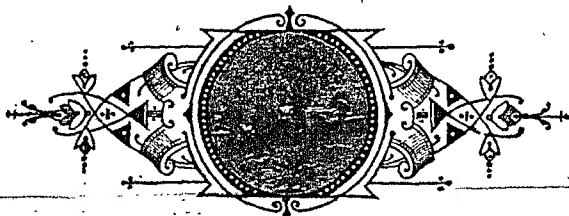
- 1892 -

What Farmers Say



THE FOLLOWING LETTERS have been voluntarily written, or written in answer to questions, by men who have settled in Western Canada (Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, etc.) within the last few years and have there followed the occupation of farmers.

They tell a plain unvarnished tale, giving figures and facts derived from their own personal experience, and the statements they make can be at any time verified.





MR. JOHN J. ROBINSON'S EXPERIENCE

SIDNEY, Man., Dec. 4th, 1891.

I came to this country from Edmonton, N.B., in April, 1890, and settled on a homestead I had taken up in 1889. I think the land for all farming purposes is second to none, and a person with any push can make a good success on very moderate means. Mixed farming is no doubt the best, but grains of all kinds grow better here than in any land I know. I started with a homestead of 160 acres and pre-emption 160 acres more, and this year I have been able to buy 320 acres, or a half section more. I would strongly advise all who are not succeeding where they are, or are not satisfied, to lose no time but come west.

JOHN J. ROBINSON.

MR. HUGH McKAY'S EXPERIENCE

EDMONTON, Dec. 7th, 1891.

SIR,—I received your letter asking after the return of grains and roots. I have not threshed yet, only I expect fifty (50) bushels to the acre, potatoes three hundred (300) bushels to the acre, turnips weigh twenty (20) pounds, four hundred (400) head of cabbage would average fifteen (15) to twenty (20) pounds, beets eight (8) pounds. I had one hill of potatoes which yielded ninety (90) potatoes to the hill and all fit for seed. I visited one of my neighbors while threshing and threshed fifty-three and a half (53½) bushels to the acre of wheat.

All kinds of stock do well here. Sheep pay well, especially for the wool.

I am, yours truly,

HUGH McKAY,
Edmonton, Alb.

STATEMENT OF THE GETTY BROTHERS

We came from the township of McKillop, in the county of Huron and the Province of Ontario—three of us in 1882, one in 1884 and the other in 1890—and settled upon the lands N.W. and in the neighborhood of Moose Jaw, since occupied by us. We are more than satisfied with the change made by us. The soil out here is of the richest clay loam. With even fair cultivation, it will raise excellent crops. We have not yet threshed, but we expect our crops raised during the last season to yield upwards of 20,000 bushels of grain. For men possessed of energy and prudence, and who are not comfortably situated elsewhere, this is in our opinion an excellent country to emigrate to. They can scarcely fail to do well here, placing themselves in two or three years in a much better position than the more comfortably situated farmers occupy in the places from which they have come.

Signed on their behalf by { SAMUEL GETTY.
ARCHIE GETTY.
JOSEPH GETTY.

MR. M. McKINLAY'S EXPERIENCE

STURGEON, N. W. Territory, Dec. 14th, 1891.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,

C. P. R. Land Commissioner.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. F. Oliver, re your enquiries of settlers from Maritime Provinces.

I came from P. E. Island in 1883, and settled on section 32, R. 24, T. 54.

I have 70 acres cultivated, comparatively well stocked, and fair buildings approximate to fuel, water and timber; as these essential requirements are abundant all over Northern Alberta, no settler can make a mistake in selecting land.

I am aware there has been a prevailing opinion throughout the Maritime Provinces that this part of the country was too far north, consequently the desire for emigrating was invariably to the south, or rather more to a country as warm or warmer than the Provinces, which no doubt was very good reasoning, as the climate is the first and most important feature to be considered by any intending settler. To remove that impression regarding the climate here, I can speak from knowledge of over eight years' experience that the climate surpasses that of the Maritime Provinces in serenity and buoyancy, caused by the air being so much drier; although the thermometer falls lower occasionally here, the cold is not so piercing as the cold, raw winds, with frowning skies, which prevail in the Eastern Provinces. It may suffice to say that horses winter out on the prairie and cattle do well in sheds, whereas it is a well-known fact that animals would certainly die outside in winter in the east.

The next important matter that is to be considered is the soil, which I must say is second to none in the Dominion, as the manure is considered a nuisance here, as it is looked upon at home as an all-important factor to replenish the soil.

In the next place, instead of pursuing the steps of our fathers' and forefathers' vicissitudes and hardships in chopping the forest off the face, all that is necessary here is to start the plow on an already made farm by nature, and the quality and quantity of grain far exceeds the most carefully fertilized and tilled soil east, and to give here the accurate yield per acre in many cases would be considered incredible.

Horses, cows and sheep do well here and profitable to the owner, as can be easily comprehended on account of such abundance of pasturage. The growth of vegetation is enormous. I have known where cattle grazed all summer and that the required hay for winter use has been cut on same ground.

Regarding risks in raising crops *** during my experience of over eight years' crops, that a good average could have been raised every year. No doubt it is necessary to have the ground ready in fall to put in the wheat early, or as soon as the snow is off the ground, which takes place about 1st April, and snow for sleighing may be looked for about 1st January.

Yours truly,

MALCOLM MCKINLAY.

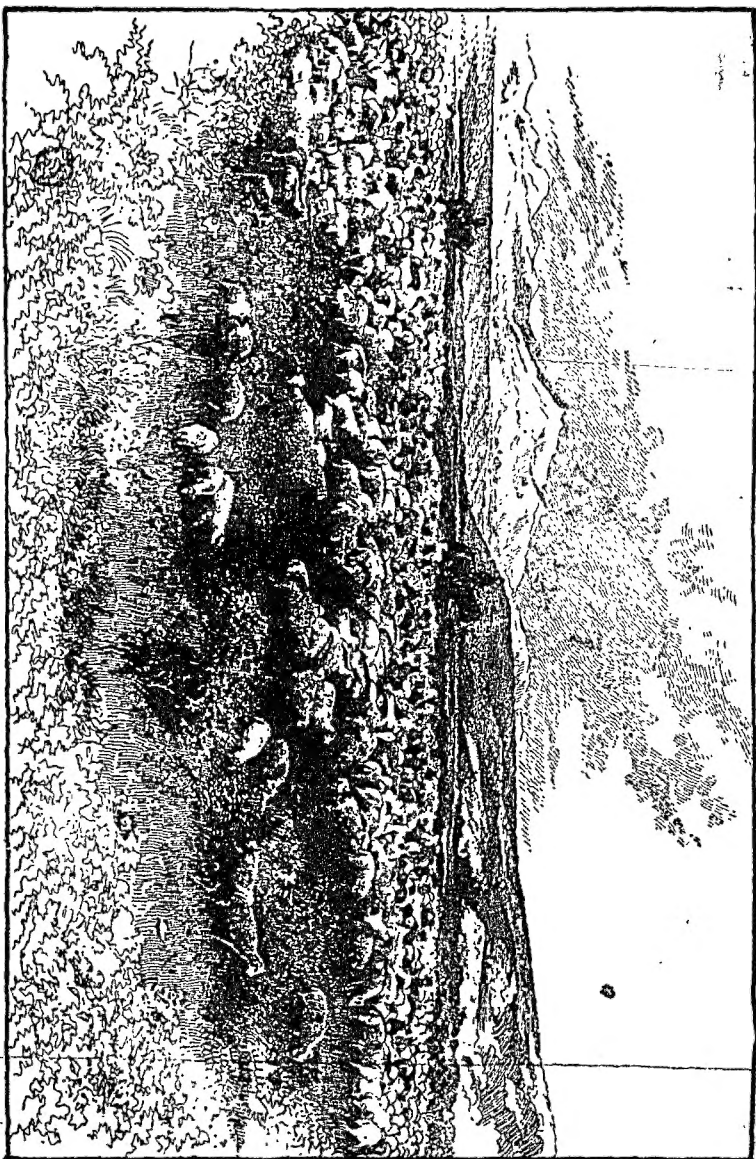
MRS. LATHAM'S EXPERIENCE

I, Maria Latham, of 19-17-27 W. 2nd M., came to the North-West Territories of Canada in 1883 from Chester in England, and bought a half section of C.P.R. land and since that time (in 1890) I bought another half section adjoining the land first purchased by me. It requires energy, perseverance and prudence to make a success of farming in this country. But possessed of these and a little capital, one can scarcely fail to do well. I have this year threshed out 10,500 bushels of grain, about 8,000 bushels of which are wheat. The soil is excellent for agricultural purposes. It could not be better. The country is wonderful for grazing. My stock run out nearly the whole of the winter and thrive while doing so. If I can make farming pay in this country after paying for all the labor required in it (as I do), surely an active, energetic, persevering, prudent man need not fail of success in this North-West.

MARIA LATHAM.

MOOREJAW, 7th December, 1891.

SHEEP RANCHE IN WESTERN CANADA.



MR. ROBERT DOUGLAS'S EXPERIENCE

DELORAIN, Manitoba, Dec. 29th, 1891.

THOMAS KILHETT, Esq.,

Agent C. P. R.

SIR,—In reply to yours of late date would say that I left New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, about the first of June, 1881, for Manitoba and arrived at Winnipeg about the eighth, with about \$20 00.

I went to work with L. Steinhoff, Esq., harness-maker, worked two months; I then went to work for higher wages in Crookston, Minnesota, U.S., in a brick-yard, worked there two months; came back to Winnipeg and worked with Mr. Steinhoff until the spring of 1882; then went to work with Messrs. McDonald & Holley as engineer in their brickyard, at \$3.50 per day; worked until the yard closed down in the fall, then got a job with Messrs. Field & Co., wholesale and retail saddlery and harness; worked there until the fall of 1885, when I came to Deloraine and opened a small retail harness business.

Since then I acquired a homestead of 160 acres, and I have a house and two lots in the town of Deloraine. Since the C.P.R. came in here, I employ from three to four men, and have always more work than I can attend to. I buy what goods I cannot manufacture.

I have always enjoyed good health and I like the country and climate, especially the winter season.

As for farming, I have not farmed very much myself, but judging by what I see others doing, I am of the opinion that there is no better country under the sun, either for a man of means to invest in, or for an energetic man with small means, or one with a family of boys.

Having every confidence in the country, I feel that I can safely recommend it to any one who may want to make a home.

Respectfully,

ROBERT DOUGLAS.

MR. J. B. CLAPP'S EXPERIENCE

MELITA, December 14th, 1891.

SIR,—I obtained an entry for a homestead S. West $\frac{1}{4}$ 16-4-26 homestead, N. West 16-4-26 purchased in 1888, and in the spring of 1889 rented sixty acres, ready for a crop, from a neighbor and seeded it to wheat. My capital amounted to \$800, which I invested as follows: team and harness \$300, cow \$25, rent \$180, seed and feed \$125, waggon \$50, plow \$20, house \$75, store \$25, which was the limit of my capital; however, by obtaining a small amount of credit I managed to make both ends meet until the fall. The first season was occupied in building a sod stable and breaking and backsetting fifty acres. The first season's crop when threshed and marketed realized enough to pay all my bills, finish and paint my house and make some additions to stock. I might add I kept "Bach" the first year (the second and third also). The following year I seeded the fifty acres to wheat, and rented some additional ground for oats. During this season I broke and backset sixty acres more. When threshed and marketed my second crop paid all expenses and made a third payment on another quarter section. In 1891 I seeded ninety-seven acres of wheat, fourteen of oats and six of barley, besides half an acre each of flax and millet, which I sowed on breaking from the above. I threshed 3,420 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of oats, 600 bushels of barley and ten bushels each of flax and millet. The wheat I sold at 77c. per bushel, hauling it from the separator direct to the elevator. My total outlay for wages was \$80, which leaves a snug sum to invest in more land and pure bred stock, besides having 1,100 bushels of grain left for seed and feed.

This is the result of three years on a homestead, and it has not been accomplished by slavery or drudgery in any way, but like results may be accomplished by anyone who has the energy to do a fair day's work and the courage to stick to it.

Yours truly,

J. B. CLAPP, MELITA.

To L. A. HAMILTON, Winnipeg.

STATEMENT OF HENRY DORRELL

PRESIDENT OF THE MOOSEJAW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I, Henry Dorrell, of 30-18-26 W. 2nd M., Moosejaw District, came from the Parish of Holt, Worcestershire, England, to Ontario in May of 1881, and to the North-West Territories in the spring of 1882, and in the spring of 1883 settled upon my present location, where I have since that remained. I am well satisfied with my change from the Old Country to this. The soil here is unquestionably Al. Any farm laborer or farmer, whatever be his means, will greatly benefit himself by coming to this country from Great Britain or Eastern Canada if he is an energetic and thrifty man. I myself began life here with one yoke of oxen and a plough. I have now 480 acres of land, eight horses, fourteen head of cattle, a complete outfit of agricultural machinery, and about 7,000 bushels of grain (chiefly wheat) raised during the past season. I am well satisfied with the progress made by me in the past and with my prospects for the future.

H. DORRELL.

MOOSEJAW, 1st December, 1891.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. BEESLEY

Of 22-18-27 w. 2, one of the Directors of the Moosejaw Agricultural Society.

I came to the Moosejaw District in 1883 from the Town of Clinton, in the County of Huron, Ont., and then settled on the said land upon which I have since resided. I am more than satisfied with my change. The soil is first-class for farming and the prairie cannot be beaten for stock raising. I have raised good crops except in 1886 when there was a failure, and this year my crop will be over four thousand bushels of grain, chiefly wheat. It is exceedingly good soil for garden produce, all roots grow to an amazing size out here. Any one that is not afraid of work and who is prudent and has some capital to start with is sure to succeed out here.

JOHN G. BEESLEY.

MARLBOROUGH P. O., 7th Dec., 1891.

STATEMENT OF JOHN SMAIL

After farming for myself for twenty-four years in the counties Victoria and Peterborough in the Province of Ontario (all the while residing on rented farms), I emigrated to the Canadian North-West in 1884. I visited this country in 1883 to examine it in regard to its desirability as a field to which to emigrate, and so well satisfied was I with what I had seen that I returned to it the following year with my family. I have remained here since that time increasingly satisfied with the change then made by me. For men of limited means, who have not desirable farms of their own, who have health, energy and prudence, this is or should be a good country to come to. From agricultural and grazing standpoints, I am more than satisfied with it. My crop (raised without any hired help, except during harvest) during the past season is upwards of four thousand bushels of grain, chiefly wheat. I for one would not return to Eastern Canada to farm there, I can do much better out here.

JOHN SMAIL.

MOOSEJAW, 7th Dec., 1891.

RICHARD McDIARMID'S STATEMENT

I, Richard McDiarmid, came last summer from Shubenacadie, Hants Co., Nova Scotia, to the Moosejaw District, and having travelled through this district I wish to say that I am greatly pleased with it, that the soil is unquestionably rich, that the natural grass of the prairie is exceedingly nutritious, cattle feeding out on the prairie still and beef-fat, and that the crops (especially wheat) surpass anything I have ever seen. So well satisfied am I with what I have seen that I have entered for government land and intend to make my home here.

RICHARD McDIARMID.

MOOSEJAW, 9th Dec., 1891.

MR. COLPITTS' STATEMENT

Mr. E. Colpitts, of Kings Co., N.B., went to Manitoba in 1862, and from there went on to Moosejaw in 1883. Has been chiefly engaged in dairying and vegetable gardening, doing a little farming during the last two years. Ran from 12 to 18 cows while in the dairying business and found it profitable. Found that the cows did not require stall feeding, as the native grasses produce a better quality of milk than he had seen elsewhere. From observation of his neighbors' farms, Mr. Colpitts says that the wheat in his neighborhood ran in some cases up to 40 bushels per acre, but generally speaking about 25. On one farm 35 bushels per acre was raised on a field that had been cropped four years without ploughing. The Moosejaw district he said was equal, if not superior, to any part of the North-West for vegetables and roots. There was no material injury from frost this year, one or two fields that had been sown too late were a little touched. Thinks the neighborhood of Moosejaw as good a part of Western Canada for general farming or stock raising on a small scale as can be found anywhere.

MR. McLELLAN'S REPLY

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, Dec. 7th, 1891.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Land Commissioner, C.P.R.,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,—I received yours of the 9th of November, after considerable delay, will answer now if not too late. I arrived here on the 18th of April, and found the spring well advanced, and grain that was in early was up and looking fine. I rented land from Robert McKeruan, put in 25 acres of oats, and 12 acres of barley, and 1 of potatoes. The spring was dry, no rain till June 10th, then got plenty of rain. Threshed 216 sacks of oats, weighed some of the sacks, and they weighed from 106 to 110 lbs. Had 600 bushels barley and 500 bushels potatoes. I consider that I had a good crop all round. I have been threshing all fall and have seen some better, and some not so good. James Fort, on section 28-53-22, had 12 acres of wheat that went 55½ bushels per acre, that is the best I know of. I feel sure that we can raise as good wheat as any place in America, as for oats and barley we are away ahead, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, beans, peas, rhubarb are beyond description, no man would believe it till he sees it. I have seen some fine fields of timothy. Have seen the fattest cattle here I ever saw. Sheep do well and there is lots of money in hogs, as we can grow barley and not half try, and there is a good market north for more pork than will ever be raised here. The growth of grass is something wonderful on the high land, it was 8 feet high, mixed with pea-vine, better pasture a man could not ask for.

Any person wishing for more particulars, can write me at Fort Saskatchewan, I will answer all questions so far as my experience will carry me.

I remain, yours truly,
JOHN McLELLAN,

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Formerly of Rollette Co., N. Dakota, U.S.A.

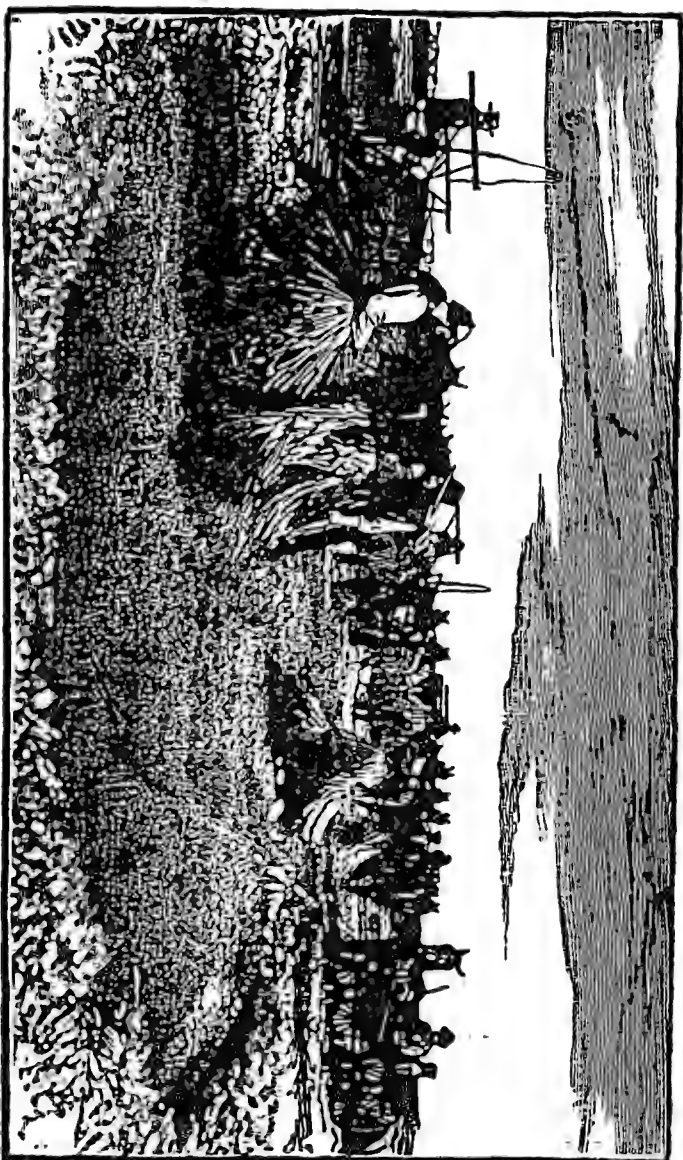
MR. GOODWIN'S REPLY

EDMONTON, Alberta, N.W.T., Dec. 7th, 1891.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—I was requested by Mr. Oliver to write to you my impressions of Edmonton District as a farming country. Although not engaged in farming at present I take an interest in it, having been brought up on a farm in Baie Verte, Westmoreland Co., New Brunswick, and for the last eight years I have been engaged in travelling through N.B. and N.S. I came here in July last and have seen a good deal of the farming and can truthfully say that for depth and richness of soil this takes the lead. The results of my inquiries lead me to believe that this district has a most brilliant future.

Yours truly, A. H. GOODWIN.



HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

FROM THOMAS BARTON

HEDNESFORD, N. W. T.

For the last four years I have been running a threshing machine, and am well able to form a correct opinion of the capabilities of this country. This year is by far the best we have had for crops of all kinds. Wheat we have threshed out from 35 to 50 bushels per acre, and oats from 75 to 100, barley 87 bushels, all No. 1.

MR. J. FALCONER'S EXPERIENCE

December 18th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—My home is Granville, Prince Edward Island. In May last I left Granville and went through to Vancouver, B.C., and for the first time had a chance to see the Canadian North-West. I returned to Alberta in August, and since then have been engaged in connection with the construction of the telegraph line along the Calgary & Edmonton Railway. During that time I have had a good opportunity of examining the land in Western Alberta, and am particularly impressed with the Edmonton District. I think I never saw land to equal it. The crops of the past season could not be beaten. The country is well supplied with wood, the water is excellent and plentiful, and coal may be had for the mining. A good quality of coal for domestic use is delivered at Edmonton at \$2.50 per ton. I was particularly struck with the growth of grass, even on the uplands. The country is on the whole the most attractive I have ever seen, and in its natural state has the appearance of an old settled land, being a succession of beautiful fields interspersed with bluffs of trees. Our best stall fed beef in Prince Edward Island will not compare with the grass fed animals I saw near Edmonton. On the whole I am satisfied, after a careful examination of the resources of the Edmonton District, that it is the country of all others, best suited for the settlement of farmers from Prince Edward Island, who find it necessary to leave their native Province. I intend to settle at Edmonton myself, and I shall advise my Prince Edward Island friends to follow me.

JAMES FALCONER.

MR. DELGATTY'S STATEMENT

THE PROMISED LAND IN THE MOOSEJAW DISTRICT.

MR. L. A. HAMILTON,

C. P. R. Land Commissioner,
Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen a notice in the *Moosejaw Times*, asking for experiences of settlers in the N. W., as it is one of the best means of placing facts before the public of the eastern provinces, allow me to give an extract of what we have done and our prospects in the future. In the spring of 1889 we came to the Moosejaw District from the County of Huron, Ont. (that is, my wife and seven children and myself). We lived on a 100 acre farm, costing \$5,250. I had a half interest in it, a money lender had the other half in the shape of a mortgage. We found it more than doing justice to ourselves to live on it and pay the interest thereon. So, as stated above, we came here with the following outfit: A team of horses, one cow, some implements and household goods, and about \$50 cash, and all willing to work. We rented a piece of land with a house, put in about 20 acres crop, which furnished seed for the next year. We then entered for a section of land (640 acres), one of my boys then being of age, put up a small house and broke 40 acres the first summer, we sowed that to wheat in 1890 and had a fair crop, although the season was not very favorable for a crop on new ploughing. In that season we prepared 50 acres more, consequently had 90 acres in crop this season. We have not threshed yet on account of the scarcity of machines to do the enormous amount of work there is to do in the district, but we will be safe in putting our crop at 3,000 bushels, 80 acres in wheat. This season (1891) we prepared 60 acres more, in all for another season 150 acres. We have now a very comfortable house (frame), also a granary 16 x 24, good stabling,

although rude, three horses, four oxen, two cows and some young stock, and all the implements necessary to work our farm. Our second boy has also taken a half section, that in all we have 960 acres of land, the finest soil I ever saw under the sun. We are situated near the Moosejaw creek, about two miles from Pasqua station, surrounded by all the conveniences known to eastern life. Now, dear reader, you can judge for yourself from the above whether we have bettered our circumstances or not, and should you be circumstanced similar to what we were (working hard to feed the rich) do as we have done—brace up and make a determined start for the west—the land of promise. If you have no money to bring you, work your way through, any way to get here. You will soon be repaid for the little hardship you experienced. If you desire to write me for pointers, address,

ALEX. DELGATTY,

PASQUA, Dec. 7th, 1891.

Pasqua, N.W.T.

FROM MR. J. J. ANDERSON

MUNICIPALITY OF ARTHUR, Melita, Man.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Land Commissioner. C.P.R.,
Care of G. L. DODDS, Melita.

DEAR SIR,—I came to Manitoba in 1889 on a visit, and was so well pleased with the country that I purchased (5) five sections of land near Melita at an average price of \$4.50 per acre, erected a house and stable, ploughed 100 acres of the prairie, went back to Ontario, sold out and moved up here in the spring of 1890, bringing Mrs. Anderson and family, one daughter and three sons, the eldest 22 years and the youngest 16 years old. I also brought eight working horses and a driver. We (I say "we" because I have the boys with me, the best backing a man can have in this country, on account of the high wages men get here) raised enough grain for seed and feed for the next year and sold 800 bushels of wheat.

The second year, 1891, we had 320 acres in wheat, 30 acres of oats; we had eight thousand eight hundred and eighty bushels of wheat and a thousand (1000) bushels of oats. We drew the grain from the machine to the elevator and sold 6,000 bushels of wheat for 78 cents per bushel, 1,500 bushels at from 60 to 70 cents, the balance I have in the granary for seed, etc. We have prepared 500 acres for crop in the spring. The only hired help we had in the two years cost us \$79, besides the four cents per bushel for threshing.

Some one may ask how so few men can do so much work? The answer is we have those gang ploughs, turning two furrows, each 12 inches wide; each man drives two teams, either horses or oxen. In this we get over a lot of work in a week.

The increase in the value of our land, allowing interest on capital invested to the present, would net us sixteen thousand dollars. Farmers contemplating coming to Manitoba should lose no time, as the land is fast increasing in value, and being bought up very fast near the railways.

We like the country very well, and think any person willing to work and intending to farm can make money, and lots of it. We have comfortable stables and granary, as well as a good two-storey frame house.

For our spring operations in seeding we will have four gang ploughs, with two teams on each, two teams on the harrows, and two teams on the press drill, preparing and seeding two acres every round. There are still thousands and thousands of acres of the virgin soil in this prairie country waiting for the husbandman, that will pay the farmer who will but come and farm it.

— Yours truly,

J. J. ANDERSON.

MR. M. B. WILSON AND SONS

"Raised off 400 acres of land 14,470 bushels of No. 1 wheat, and off 75 acres of land 4,620 bushels of oats, and off 12 acres of land 483 bushels of barley, making in all 19,570 bushels of grain off 547 acres of land this year."

DELORAINE, Nov. 9th, 1891.

M. B. WILSON.

EXPERIENCE OF SAMUEL HANNA

Of Griswold, 1881 to 1890, inclusive :

Made entry in 1881, on E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12-10-23, built small house and put up some hay. Had capital at commencement, \$5,000. Homestead and pre-emption 320 acres. Purchased 640 acres at \$2.50 per acre.

1882. Broke and backset 150 acres.

1883. Sowed 90 acres in wheat, 60 in oats, broke and backset 150 acres. Threshed 3,600 bushels wheat, averaging 34 bushels per acre, sold at 81 cents per bushel, oats yielded 5,400 bushels, averaging 90 bushels per acre.

1884. Put 300 acres in crop; 200 in wheat, 100 oats and barley. Wheat yielded 5,600 bushels, averaging 28 bushels per acre, sold at 71 cents per bushel. 60 acres in oats yielded 4,200 bushels, averaging 70 bushels per acre. 40 acres in barley yielded 1,800 bushels, averaging 45 bushels per acre. Broke and backset 150 acres.

1885. 450 acres under cultivation. 300 acres in wheat yielded 9,000 bushels, averaging 30 bushels per acre, shipped to Toronto. Crop was somewhat frozen, realized 45 cents per bushel. Put 50 acres in oats, 25 in barley. Oats yielded 3,500 bushels, averaging 70 bushels per acre, barley 1,000 bushels, averaging 40 bushels per acre. Broke and backset 80 acres. Summer fallowed 75 acres.

1886. 530 acres under cultivation. Put 300 acres in wheat, yield 5,700 bushels, average 19 bushels per acre (dry season), 60 acres in oats, 1,500 bushels, average 25 bushels per acre, barley 20 acres, yield 500 bushels, averaging 25 bushels per acre. Wheat all No. 1 hard, sold at 65 cents per bushel. Broke and backset 75 acres, summer fallowed 150 acres.

1887. 605 acres under cultivation. 375 acres in wheat, yield on 150 acres 6,900 bushels, averaging 46 bushels per acre, yield on 225 acres 5,175 bushels, averaging 23 bushels per acre. Sold 10,300 bushels at 50 cents per bushel. 50 acres in oats yield 3,500 bushels, averaging 70 bushels per acre, barley 25 acres 1,250 bushels, averaging 50 bushels per acre. Summer fallowed 150 acres.

1888. 755 acres under cultivation. 400 in wheat, yield 26 bushels per acre, damaged slightly by frost. The Ladoga wheat was untouched by frost, averaged 39 bushels and sold at \$1.02 per bushel. Oats was a poor crop averaging only 25 bushels per acre. Summer fallowed 150 acres.

1889. 400 acres in wheat, yield 4,000 bushels, average 10 bushels per acre, sold at 65 cents. All No. 1 hard. Oats and barley 100 acres, light crop.

1890. 440 acres in wheat, yield 13,200 bushels, averaging 30 bushels per acre. Sold 8,500 at 81 cents. Oats 80 acres, yield 3,340 bushels, averaging 48 bushels per acre, barley 30 acres, yield 1,260 averaging 42 bushels per acre.

Mr. Hanna has now 20 head of horses, 6 oxen, 4 cows, 4 pairs of steers and 10 head of young stock that value :

Stock valued at.....	\$4,000 00
Implements " ".....	1,500 00
Grain unsold, " ".....	4,000 00
Hay " ".....	200 00
Building " ".....	4,000 00
Land, 1270 acres	15,250 00

Total.....\$28,950 00

Capital at commencement of Farming Operations \$5,000 00

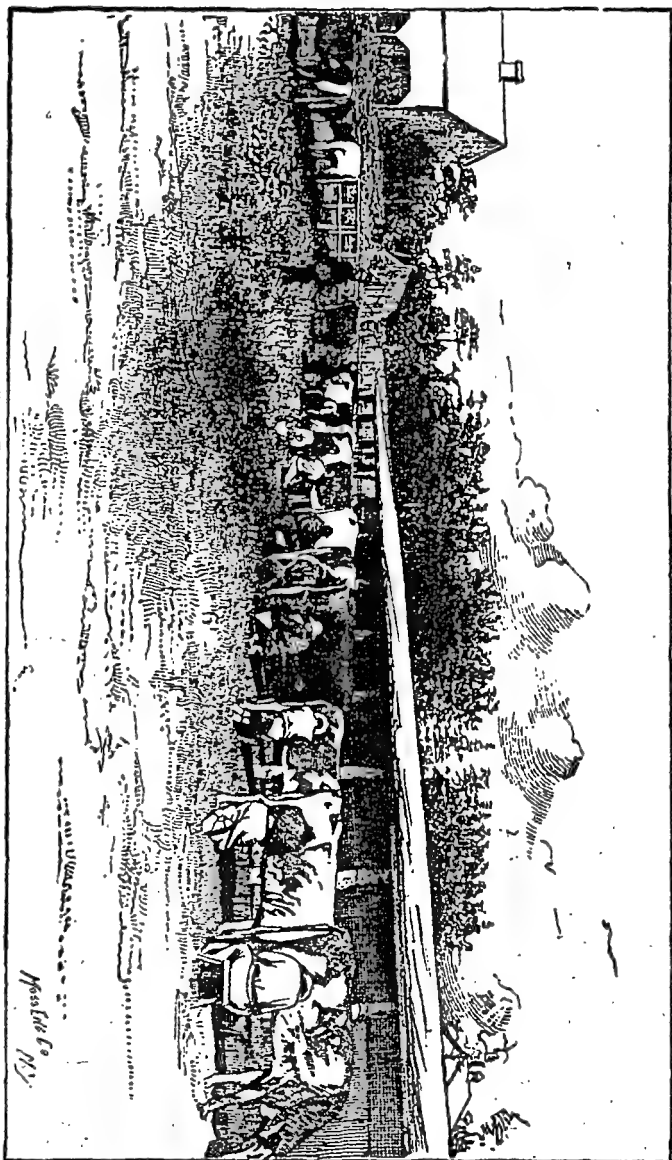
MR. CONDIE'S EXPERIENCE

Mr. Condie, who farms south of Deloraine, obtained 3,300 bushels from 67 acres (49 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre). He writes :—

"This crop was raised on summer fallow, the land or summer fallow as it is called consists of one shallow ploughing (about four inches) and one harrowing in the Fall. I sowed 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. per acre with an ordinary Press Drill, commenced seeding the 16th of April and finished the 27th."

Yours, etc.,

ALEX. CONDIE.



DAIRY FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

MR. CHARLES DODD

Mr. Charles Dodd, of Broadview, Assiniboine, said on Oct. 20th, 1890:—

"I came from County Durham, England, in 1882. When I reached Winnipeg I had just \$200 in my pocket. To-day I am worth \$3,000. This year I had forty acres under oats and got a fine crop of extra good grain, which averaged 45 bushels to the acre. I had ten acres of wheat which yielded 22 bushels per acre of first-class grain. I consider the chances as most promising. I have done well myself, much better than I could have done in England, and anyone willing to work can do the same.

"CHARLES DODD."

Asked concerning this letter Mr. Dodd replied Nov. 13th, 1891:—

"Say I arrived in Winnipeg with \$2 instead of \$200 and you will be nearer the right thing. Our crops this year are beyond our highest expectations. Wheat to 45 bush. per acre, oats to 75 bush. per acre and other yields in proportion. The wheat in this district will go No. 1 or No. 2 hard and has figured very prominently even at Regina. Our district is especially adapted to mixed farming, having plenty of good hay land, wood and water, the only thing we lack being settlers."

MR. JAMES KELLY

Mr. James Kelly, of Arnaud, Manitoba, wrote under date of August 23rd, to Mr. A. J. McMillan, Manitoba Government Agent at Liverpool:—

"I have spent forty years of my life farming in different parts of America from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and also in California. I have also seen a little farming in Ireland, England and Scotland, and have never seen any soil to equal Manitoba. Therefore I would recommend anyone who wishes to make a living at farming to come to this country, also farm laborers of both sexes. I am now seventy years of age and I can say it is the best land I ever saw after all my travels. I wish you could send me a couple of laboring hands as quickly as possible. They are very scarce in this part of the country. A thousand farm laborers would get work here at present at wages from \$50 to \$60 and board per month. Is it not a shame that we cannot procure help? Arouse up, boys, and come to the country where they can live free, and where they will be equal to their masters. I have lived in this country 15 years, and ought to know something about it now."

AVENUE FARM, GRENFELL, ASSA., N.W.T.

November 16th, 1891.

Our wheat (White Fyfe) threshed by measure, 30 bushels to the acre—fall-plough land—sown wheat also in 1890, and would probably have returned at least another five bushels to the acre but for the exceptional ravages of wild geese and sandhill crane. This is the lightest crop of wheat I have heard of as yet in our district; our nearest neighbor (D. W. McGregor) averaged 42 bushels to the acre.

We tried an experiment of White Fyfe and Ladoga, a two bushel bag of each sown on the same day, side by side, on last year's turnip land. The tally of the threshing machine registered 57 of White Fyfe and 44 of Ladoga.

Our oat crop on summer fallowed land would have given quite phenomenal returns, but for a rain storm; badly laid as it was, we realized 915 bushels off 17 acres. We also had 35 acres of oats on last year's wheat land, ploughed in the spring, sown broadcast randal and drag harrowed, which yielded 44 bushels to the acre. Here we found the crop did not run so much to straw as on the summer fallow, and the oats are a more equal sample, and the straw more valuable.

Still it is advisable year in and year out to have at least one-third of one's crop on summer fallowed land.

We had great success with Carter's two-rowed malting barley (prize prolific) and can boast a carload (600 bushels) to-day, the result of one two-bushel bag purchased from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa in the spring of 1890.

These are unvarnished facts which I understand it's your good purpose to collect, and without any comment, I beg to submit myself,

Faithfully yours,

R. H. HAY CHAPMAN.

LOCAL REPORTS

A western journal says:—"Some of the results of threshing on the Blood Reserve will no doubt be of interest. At the Home Farm, off of 15 acres, they threshed out 1,144 bushels of fine sound oats. They measured 5 feet, 6 inches in height. Off of 1½ acres of wheat, 58 bushels were threshed, of first-class quality."

A Logoch correspondent writes:—"Wheat is turning out on an average 30 bushels to the acre and bringing the highest market price."

The Morden *Monitor* says:—"The yield of grain in the Miami district promises to be larger than anticipated. Mr. Thos. Gosney has six acres of wheat which turned out 47½ bushels to the acre."

The Qu'Appelle *Vidette* says:—"Mr. Arthur Webster threshed a portion of his grain last week, and is highly pleased with the yield. His Red Fyfe wheat yielded over 45 bushels per acre, two rowed barley 37, oats from 70 to 80."

The Pilot Mound *Sentinel* says:—"Some of the finest rows of potatoes we have noticed this season were in the garden of Mr. A. McDougall. Three selected from a pile weighed nine pounds. One weighed three and a half pounds;

The largest yield of wheat per acre over a good sized field is reported by Councillor A. Condie, who from 67 acres about five miles out of Deloraine, Man., obtained 3,300 bushels, threshers measure, of No. 1 hard wheat, threshed from the stock. This is over 49½ bushels per acre, and from the way threshers measure has turned out this fall there is no reason to doubt it will weigh out at least 50 bushels to the acre.

A Portage la Prairie telegram says:—"The continued fine weather for the past week has caused the grain to move in large quantities. There has been delivered at the elevators from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels per day. The prices paid have been 75c. to 78c. It is an imposing sight to see the long string of waggons freighted with the fruits of the soil in the shape of wheat, each farmer awaiting his turn to be unloaded. The shipments from this point including that received from the M. & N. W. R., are very large at present. On Saturday no less than 92 cars of wheat were in the C. P. R. yard for shipment."

REGINA, Nov. 15.—The Smith boys, brothers of J. W. Smith, of Smith & Ferguson, report a phenomenal wheat yield from a ten-acre field on a farm six miles north of the town. This patch took 65 pounds of twine to bind it. It was threshed Friday and yielded 550 bushels, 55 bushels to the acre.

A Manitoba paper says: "In our local matter this week are several notable yields of wheat, ranging from 34 to 50 bushels per acre. Taking Mr. Condie's crop of 49½ bushels per acre thresher's measure at 50 bushels per weight, while it is more likely to make 51 or 52 bushels at 75 cents per bushel, we have \$37.50 as the product in dollars and cents per acre, and this not from a small garden patch, but from a large field of 67 acres. Similar land to this can be readily taken from the prairie and prepared for crop at a cost less than \$5 per acre. There is also the yield on Mr. Wright's farm of 41 bushels to the acre, from a 60 acre block, and 40 bushels from another; in each case No. 1 hard."

A telegram from Grenfell to a Winnipeg journal, says, Oct. 24th:—"Results far beyond former expectation reach us from the threshing machines. Thirty bushels to the acre of wheat is probably the lowest we shall hear of, while as the grain is turning out 35 to 40 bushels will be no exaggerated average, and 75 per cent. will grade No. 1 hard or better, for without doubt much wheat will be marketed here this year, considerably superior to the highest government grade."

"Quite phenomenal crops of oats are heard of. Messrs. Rowley & Chapman report 55 to the acre, and also from one bag of White Fyfe sown on turnip land, 57 bushels, and 44 bushels from two bushels of Ladoga."

Another journal says:—"From all parts of the province and the eastern territories comes the news of great crop yields. At Sheppardville 50 acres yielded 1,766 bushels and in another case 27 acres yielded 983 bushels, and other similar yields are reported. At Pilot Mound stacking will be in progress

until the snow falls, and it is thought that owing to the scarcity of threshing outfits much of the threshing will have to stand over until spring. The yield is frequently from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. The same state of affairs is reported at Neepawa. As high as 78 cents has been paid at Minnedosa for No. 1 hard, and 80 cents was offered for more, but the price has since fallen to 75 cents. At Springhill the wheat is of a fine quality, and is yielding from 26 to 33 bushels to the acre."

A Regina paper says:—"We said a week or two ago when writing about the phenomenal crops in this district that we would not be surprised when the threshers got to work to hear of yields of 40 and more bushels to the acre. Mr. W. C. Cullum, of Regina, has just threshed out forty-eight and a half bushels to the acre. He will have some thousands of bushels of the same stuff, which is Regina No. 1 hard."

In a letter to the Hon. Mr. Greenway, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Mr. H. C. Simpson, a farmer in the vicinity of Virden, says:

"I will give the results of a venture I made in growing wheat, which I think you will agree was very successful. I bought a quarter section of land, sandy soil, seven miles from Virden, during the spring of 1889, and broke and backset 120 acres of it. It is very smooth and level, so it was as easy to break as ploughing ordinary stubble. I sowed it with Eureka wheat, and started cutting on the 7th of August last year. I threshed 2,375 bushels off it. I have sold it now at 95 cents per bushel, which comes to \$2,256. I paid \$3.50 per acre for the land, or say \$560; my expenses, including seeding, threshing, etc., amounted to \$485; so that I have the land for nothing, and a net profit of \$1,200. These figures are correct, because I have taken great care to keep an accurate account of my expenses."

Business Correspondence invited, and will meet with prompt and courteous attention if addressed to any of the undermentioned Officers or Agents.

B. KEES, General Passenger Agent,
W. & P. Division, WINNIPEG.

E. V. SKINNER, General Eastern Agent,
353 Broadway, NEW YORK.

C. E. McPHERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
New Brunswick Div., etc., ST. JOHN, N.B.,
197 Washington St., BOSTON.

J. F. LEE, Dist. Freight and Pass. Agt.,
232 South Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

D. McNICOLL, General Passenger Agt.,
MONTREAL.

G. M. BOSWORTH, Asst. Freight Traffic
Manager, O. & A. and E. Divisions,
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W. E. CALLAWAY, District Passenger
Agent, 1 King Street East,
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W. F. EGG, District Passenger Agent,
266 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

C. SHEEHY, District Passenger Agent,
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GEO. OLDS, General Traffic Manager,
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